The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,245.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	2½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

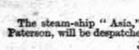
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras 20
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada 22
„ Naurakal	12	„ Vizagapatam 23
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam 24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore 25
„ Galle	15	„ Point Palmyras 26
„ Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta 27
„ Pondicherry	18	

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	4
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	8
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	12
„ Bushire	28	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.

	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Horses	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTALAL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the Steam ship "Orissa" (1646 Tons, and 200 H. P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, to Hongkong, on Friday, 4th June, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For freight and passage apply to

H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Hindostan," W. White, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

31st May, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship "Lord Straithnairn," Captain Reid, arrived from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Reid will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co., Agents.

BRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganges," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT ENGLISH and ARABIC SCHOOL AT ADEN.—An European Head Master is required for the above school. The salary is Rs. 200 per mensem, and a free passage is allowed to Aden for the Master and his family. Applications, with statement of qualifications and testimonials to ability and character, should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, 1st June, 1869.

SELLING OFF

AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

ENGLISH AND COUNTRY MADE TABLE LINEN OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

BEST ENGLISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.			BEST COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS, Damask Pattern.		
2½ by 2½ at Rs. 4 0		each.	7' by 7' at Rs. 10 0		each.
4 „ 4 „ 5 8		„	8 „ 8 „ 14 0		„
5 „ 5 „ 4 0		„	8½ „ 8½ „ 14 0		„
4 „ 5 „ 7 0		„	8 „ 10 „ 18 0		„
5 „ 6 „ 9 0		„	7½ „ 11½ „ 16 0		„
6 „ 6 „ 9 0		„	8½ „ 12 „ 20 0		„
7½ „ 7½ „ 15 0		„	8½ „ 15 „ 24 0		„
7½ „ 7½ „ 15 0		„	8½ „ 20 „ 32 0		„
7½ „ 9 „ 15 8 to 21		„	10 „ 10 „ 18 0		„
7 „ 17½ „ 36 0		„	Diamond Pattern.		
9 „ 10½ „ 28 0		„	4' by 4' at Rs. 4 8		each.
9 „ 10½ „ 26 0		„	4 „ 4 „ 5 0		„
TOWELS.			6 „ 6 „ 7 0		„
21" by 52" at Rs. 15 0 per doz.			6½ „ 6½ „ 8 0		„
			6½ „ 12 „ 15 0		„
			7 „ 10½ „ 13 0		„
			7½ „ 7½ „ 10 0		„
			7½ „ 12 „ 17 0		„
			7½ „ 9½ „ 12 0		„
			7½ „ 10 „ 12 0		„
			7½ „ 10 „ 13 0		„
			7½ „ 10½ „ 14 0		„

COUNTRY MADE NAPKINS.

Damask Pattern.	Diamond Pattern.
24 ins. square at Rs. 9 0 per doz.	24 ins. square at Rs. 7 8 per doz.
20 „ „ „ 6 8 „	20 „ „ „ 5 0 „
	18 „ „ „ 4 0 „

TOWELS.

35 by 50 inches at Rs. 20 per doz.
22 „ 45 „ „ 17 „
34 „ 34 „ „ 14 „

Also ENGLISH COUNTERPANES and FANCY TABLE-COVERS.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which:—In the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering, packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

The Company request particular attention to DISSARD and Co.'s Preserved Fruits in tin and bottles, and to their assorted Mixed Fruits in bottles, which reach as crisp as freshly gathered Fruit:—

			Cash.	Credit.
			Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Apricots, whole, by Dissard & Co.		...per Pint tin	2 0	2 4
Do.	do.	do. ...per Quart „	4 0	4 8
Do.	do.	do. ...in bot.	2 0	2 4
Cherries	do.	do. ...per Pint tin	1 8	1 12
Do.	do.	do. ...in bot.	1 12	2 0
Chinois (green)	do.	do. ...per Pint tin	2 2	2 6
Do. (golden)	do.	do. ...in bot.	2 2	2 6
Greengages	do.	do. ...per Pint tin	1 8	1 12
Do.	do.	do. ...in bot.	1 12	2 0
MirabellePlums	do.	do. ...per Quart tin	2 8	3 0
Do.	do.	do. ...in bot.	1 12	2 0
Mixed, Assorted	do.	do. ...in bot.	1 12	2 0
Peaches, whole	do.	do. ...per Pint tin	1 12	2 0
Do.	do.	do. ...per Quart tin	3 4	3 12
Do.	do.	do. ...in bot.	2 2	2 4
Pears, whole,	do.	do. ...in bot.	1 12	2 0
Raspberries, whole	do.	do. ...in bot.	1 12	2 0
The above kinds also by Musso & Co., of Nice			2 2	2 8
Do.	do.	Forestier, of Bordeaux	2 8	3 0

DRY FRUITS:

Almonds, Real Jordan, in bottles	...	each	3 8 3 0
Currants, finest Zante, in jars and bottles	...	per lb.	0 12 0 14
Figs, Choice Eleme, in boxes of 3 lbs.	...	...	1 12 2 0
Filberts, fresh Kent	...	...	
French Plums, very fine picked Fruit, by Fau, of Bordeaux, in tins of 1 lb.	...	each	1 8 1 12
Do. do. tins of 2 lbs.	...	...	2 10 3 0
Do. do. tins of 4 lbs.	...	...	4 8 6 0
Nuts, Real Barcelons, in bottles of 2 lbs.	...	each	1 4 1 8
Raisins, finest Muscatel, in pretty fancy boxes of 4 lbs.	...	each	3 8 4 0

ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, CHIPS, AND RINGS.

Citron Peel	...	...	...in lb. tins	1 12 2 0
Lemon Chips	...	...	... „ „	2 0 2 4
Do. Peel	...	...	... „ „	1 8 1 12
Do. Rings	...	...	... „ „	2 0 2 4
Mixed Peel	...	...	... „ „	1 12 2 0
Do. Orange and Lemon Rings			... „ „	2 0 2 4
Orange Chips	...	...	... „ „	2 0 2 4
Do. Peel	...	...	... „ „	1 8 1 12
Do. Rings	...	...	... „ „	2 0 2 4

TART FRUITS.

(Each bottle is examined before despatch.)

			Qts.	Pts.
Cranberry, Gooseberry, Rhubarb	...	each	0 10	0 12
Do. do.	...	per doz.	7 0	8 0
Apple, Apricot, Cherry (White), Currant (Black or Red), Cherry and Currant, Damson, Plum,		each	0 12	0 14
Do. do. do.		per doz.	8 0	9 0
Greengage, Morella Cherry, Raspberry, Raspberry and Currant	...	each	0 14	1 0
Do. do.	...	per doz.	9 8	11 0

NORMANDY PIPPINS.

An excellent tart or dessert Fruit.

Tins containing 2 lbs. picked Fruit	...	...	2 6 2 4
Do. do. 4 lbs.	...	...	3 8 4 0
7 lbs. Baskets in tin cases	...	...	7 0 8 0
From the basket per lb.	...	...	1 4 1 8

FRUIT JAMS.

Currant (Black or Red). Currant and Raspberry. Damson. Gooseberry.	Greengage. Plum. Raspberry. Strawberry.	
Jars or tins containing 1 lb.	... each	0 12 0 14
Do. do.	... per doz.	8 8 10 0
Jars or tins containing 2 lbs.	... each	1 8 1 12
Do. do.	... per doz.	16 0 18 0
Apricot and Cherry	... each	1 4 1 8

FRUIT JELLIES.

Apple, Guava, Mango, Orange, jars or tins of 1 lb.	... each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do.	... per doz.	10 0	11 0
Currant, Black or Red	... each	0 10	0 12
Do. do.	... per doz.	7 4	8 0
Do. do.	in glass jars each	0 14	1 0

MARMALADES.

ORANGE, by Gillon or Keiller, in tins of 1 lb.	... each	0 12	0 14
Do. do. do.	... per doz.	8 8	10 0
Do. do. do.	2 lbs. each	1 8	1 12
Do. do. do.	... per doz.	17 0	18 8
QUINCE, in tins of 1 lb.	... each	1 4	1 8

BOTTLED JELLIES.

For Invalids' or Table use.

Calf's Foot, in bottles of one Imperial Pint	each	1 8	1 10
Do. „ „ „	per dozen	17 0	19 0
Do. „ „ „	Quart each	2 8	2 12
Do. „ „ „	per dozen	27 0	30 0
Lemon, „ „ „	Pint each	1 0	1 12
Madeira „ „ „	Quart „	2 4	2 8
Do. „ „ „	Pint „	1 8	1 12
Noyeau, „ „ „	Quart „	2 4	2 8
Do. „ „ „	Pint „	1 6	1 10
Orange, „ „ „	Pint „	1 6	1 10
Do. „ „ „	Quart „	2 4	2 8
Punch, „ „ „	Pint „	1 6	1 10
Do. „ „ „	Quart „	2 4	2 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the undersigned has this day been removed to No. 2, Rampart Row (East).

J. A. SHEPHERD,
Bombay, 1st June, 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NEW MUSIC.

Just Received per last Mail.

Chappell's Christy Minstrel Song Book, latest edition, containing 146 Songs and Duets, elegantly bound in cloth with gilt edges. Price Rs. 7.

Boosey's Military Journal for March, containing La Perichole Valse and Duech die Luffe (Through the Air) Galop arranged for full Band in separate Parts. Rs. 8.

Boosey's Military Journal for April, containing selection from L'oeil Crevé (Hit or Miss) arranged for full Band. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	.....	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	.....	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	.....	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmes, Blue capsule,	.....	„ 22 0	...
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	.....	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	.....	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	.....	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	.....	„ 13 8	...
Sauterne, Red capsule,	.....	„ 22 0	...

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	.....	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	.....	„ 25 0
Macon, ditto	.....	„ 21 0
Charlis, ditto	.....	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	..... Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	.....	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	.....	„ 32 „ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	.....	„ 34 ...
„ „ Braunberger	.....	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	.....	„ 42 ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	.....	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer	.....	„ 26 ...
„ „ Hocheimer	.....	„ 23 ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	.....	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	.....	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	.....	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	.....	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	.....	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	.....	„ 15 0
Manzanilla, Virgin Pale	.....	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	.....	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	.....	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	.....	„ 24 0	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	.....	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	white capsule	„ 25
Rom, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 23
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 21
„ Scotch...	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, Dant Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay	... ...	Rs. 26
Extra dry Sillery Royal	... ...	„ 36
Royal Bouzy	... ...	„ 40
Verzenay Imperial	... ...	„ 50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	... ...	„ 31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)	... ...	„ 50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	... ...	... 15
St. Estephe (2. B.)	... ...	... 30
Charles Tovey's 3 l	... ...	... 40
Sauterne	... ...	... 25
Burgundies.—Beaune	... ...	... 30
Chablis	... ...	... 30
Pouilly Blanc	... ...	... 25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle	... ...	... 36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner	... ...	... 24
Choice Amontillado	... ...	... 28
Choicest Solera	... ...	... 40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's 3 l	... ...	... 32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WINES IN WOOD.

Particular attention is requested to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of these Wines as there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of unform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

The following Wines, landed from the "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur," are now in our Godowns, and we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them:

SHERRIES.

No. 1	A.	per Butt of 108 guls.	Rs. 650	
No. 2	B.	Do.	Do.	„ 780
No. 3	C.	Do.	Do.	„ 850
No. 4	D.	Do.	Do.	„ 960
No. 5	E.	Do.	Do.	„ 1060
No. 6	F.	Do.	Do.	„ 1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1.	..... per pipe	115 Gals.	Rs. 750
2.	..... do.	„	„ 900
3.	..... do.	„	„ 1,400

BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout

Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—27TH MAY, 1869.

Government Securities.—Only a small amount of business reported to-day at Rs. 5-6 and 5-8 discount; there are buyers at Rs. 5-8. Public Works 5 per cents. were in demand and bought at Rs. 5-0 premium. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 9-4 premium and small pieces at Rs. 9-6 to 9-10. 5½ per cents. changed hands at Rs. 13-13 to 13-15 premium.

Several purchases of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were made at Rs. 7-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,035.

A good number of National Bank shares were bought at Rs. 137 and 137½.

Some Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 160.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 26th May, compared with the return for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.				
Tey. Balance Hd. Office	,,	26,37,324	13	8 increase
,, ,, Branches,	,,	1,75,572	1	5 increase
Other Deposits	,,	4,11,964	13	7 decrease
Bank Post Bills.	,,	1,23,567	12	3 decrease
ASSETS.				
Loans on Govt. Securities Rs.		27,600	0	0 decrease
Accts. of Credit on do.	,,	3,55,922	4	11 decrease
Mercantile Discounts	,,	3,17,857	3	9 decrease
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,,	18,90,247	7	0 increase
,, Branches.	,,	7,79,353	7	10 increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Mills, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Matheran.

Baugh, Ensign, H. M.'s 109th, on duty, from Fort Akalzurh, Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Beddock, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Barnard, Ensign, Senior Barrack Master, on medical certificate, to England.

Doveton, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Boyd, Surgeon, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to England.

Steward, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, ordered to England.

McGillivray, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Baugh, Ensign, H. M.'s 109th, on duty, to Tannah.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for May 1869 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office before examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Saturday, the 5th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion.)

On Tuesday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Thursday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Ordnance Department.

On Thursday, the 17th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Saturday, the 19th, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new print of forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th May 1869.

The undermentioned Medical Officer is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 1st March last:—

Assistant Surgeon A. Cameron, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty as Assistant Surgeons at the Convalescent Depots specified:—

Assistant Surgeon W. Tanner, Royal Horse Artillery, Nynee Tal.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Mounsell, M.D., ditto, Landour.

Assistant Surgeon D. A. S. Thorburn, M.D., 36th Foot, Murree.

Assistant Surgeon A. Doig, 79th Foot, Kussowlie.

Assistant Surgeon T. H. White, M.D., Royal Artillery, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhagsoo Convalescent Depot.

Ensign G. D. H. Brookes, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st Wing Subaltern 33rd Native Infantry, and a probationer for the Staff Corps having failed to pass in the tests, is directed to rejoin his own regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Local Major P. J. Campbell, (Commanding E. Battery, A Brigade), to Malta, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, on very urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. M. D. Wright, (20th Brigade,) to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. Anderson, (C. Battery, 19th Brigade,) to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

[This cancels the leave to England granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 14th November 1868, p. 478.]

23rd Foot.—Brevet Colonel H. D'O. Torrens, C. B., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

24th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant T. J. Baynes, (2nd Wing Subaltern 39th Native Infantry,) to remain in Burmah, from the 16th March to the 30th April, on private affairs, in extension.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant W. B. Burton, (Instructor of Musketry,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 31st August, on private affairs.

30th Foot.—Captain R. M. Rogers, V.C., to remain in England, from the 18th April to the 18th October, in extension.

[illegible] Foot.—Captain [illegible] G. Blair, to Calcutta, from the 14th April to the 14th May, to appear before a medical board.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Bailey, to Cashmere, from the 15th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Brevet Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) A. T. Welsh, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion.)—Lieutenant A.A.A. Kinloch, (Instructor of Musketry,) to the hills north of Deyrs, from the 15th April to the 1st October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. G. Lamb, (2nd in Command 37th Native Infantry,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Late 12th Native Infantry.—Captain W. A. Franks, (attached to the 19th Native Infantry,) to the North Western Provinces and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant R. A. Price, (Quartermaster 9th Native Infantry,) to Chumparun, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th May 1869.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 515 of 1869, Brigadier General S. J. Browne, C. B., V. C., is posted to the Peshawur District.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. Cureton, of the Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to do general duty at Umballa.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 5th ultimo, (page 140,) official notification has been received of

Captain A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General Meerut Division and Rohilcund District, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. St. G. Brownlow, Staff Corps, proceeding on leave.

Captain A. J. C. Birch, Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Local Major F. Eteson, 1st battalion 3rd Foot, brought on the permanent establishment by G.G.O. No. 530 of 11th May 1869. Captain Birch is posted to Mooltan.

The following postings of administrative Medical Officers are made with reference to G. G. O. No. 496, of the 3rd instant:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. F. Beatson, M.D., to the Meerut Circle, permanently.

Official Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. B. Buckle, C. B., to the Dacca Circle, as a temporary measure.

The following addition is to be made to G. O. C. C. of the 26th March last, directing Assistant Surgeon J. S. Steward, 10th Foot, to proceed to England:—

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Steward will travel at the public expense.

Peshawur Brigade order, dated the 24th February last, making the following appointments, in the room of Brigadier General D. M. Stewart, C.B., commanding the Brigade, and Major J. Angelo, Brigade Major, proceeded on field service, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Colonel P. MacMahon, C. B., 36th Foot, to command the station.

Lieutenant W. A. Smail, Adjutant 36th Foot, to act as Brigade Major, there being no qualified Officer available.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Leslie, (5th Brigade,) to remain in England, from the 7th August 1869 to the 7th February 1870, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Captain J. O. Johnson, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. Baker, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

19th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Major H. B. Jerome, V.C., (Assistant Adjutant General Oude Division) to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, from the 6th May to the 6th November.

24th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant C. A. Hewitt, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot.—Captain G. P. Besmish, to Murree and adjacent district, from the 1st May to the 15th August, on private affairs.

38th Foot.—Ensign A. C. G. Lydiard, (2nd Wing Subaltern 33rd Native Infantry, on probation,) to Murree, from the 1st August, on medical certificate.

[illegible] Lieutenant A. V. O'Brien, [illegible] the hills north of Deyrah, [illegible] 15th September, on private affairs.

[illegible] Tal, from the 1st June to the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave.

[illegible] Lieutenant and Adjutant C. M. Hamilton, to Murree, from the 14th October, on private affairs.

[illegible] Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. C. Maxwell, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. Chalmer, to Dhurmsala, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain F. J. Ripley, (Wing Officer 11th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 21st to the 28th April, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account, under the Rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Brevet Colonel J. Liptrott, (Commandant 4th Native Infantry,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Lloyd, (doing duty at Sealkote) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st June to the 30th September, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1796.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th May 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the undermentioned appointments:—

Surgeon J. W. R. Amesbury, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be Medical Store-keeper and Staff Surgeon at Umballa, vice Beatson, promoted Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. Dated 10th May 1869.

Surgeon J. C. Annesley, 35th Native Infantry, to officiate as Medical Store-keeper at Sangor, vice Stewart, on furlough. Dated 10th May 1869.

Surgeon G. H. Daly, M.D., 21st Native Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Surgeon at Fort William, vice Ross, appointed to another situation. Dated 10th May 1869.

13th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. H. Bingham, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Thomson, who has been permitted to resign that appointment. Lieutenant Bingham will continue to officiate as Quartermaster. Dated 12th May 1869.

16th Native Infantry.—Captain F. H. Inglefield, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Wheeler, appointed to another situation. Dated 13th May 1869.

18th Native Infantry.—Ensign W. Hailes, from 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 2nd Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation vice Kelly, transferred to the 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 12th May 1869.

21st Native Infantry.—Captain W. Cabell to continue to officiate as Wing Officer vice Collect who has obtained furlough. Dated 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce from 2nd Wing Subaltern, 20th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern vice Tyler, appointed Wing Officer in the 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 12th May 1869.

28th Native Infantry.—Ensign J. Corse-Scott, 1st battalion 19th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice D'Acosta, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 13th May 1869.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. Farwell, from 1st Wing Subaltern 25th Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Tweddell, who vacates on promotion. Dated 12th May 1869.

33rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. L. Stehelin, Quartermaster, to act as Adjutant, vice MacTier, on furlough. Dated 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant J. G. Kelly, from 1st Wing Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern vice Brookes, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps. Lieut. Kelly to act as Quartermaster, vice Stehelin. Dated 12th May 1869.

38th Native Infantry.—Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Baker, acting in another situation. Dated 12th May 1869.

Captain A. W. Graham, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Tottenham. Dated 12th May 1869.

Ensign T. F. Hobday, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Tottenham, permitted to resign that appointment. Dated 12th May 1869.

41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. N. Teed, from 1st Wing Subaltern 43rd Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Wemyss, appointed Adjutant. Dated 12th May 1869.

43rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. D. Reid, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Teed, appointed Quartermaster to the 41st Native Infantry. Dated 12th May 1868.

4th Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant E. P. Mainwaring, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master vice Hay, on furlough. Dated 12th May 1869.

Captain H. A. Pakenham, late 55th Native Infantry to be Station Staff Officer at Futtehgurh. Dated 12th May 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Captain J. A. Dyer, (Paymaster,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Smyth, (8th Brigade,) to remain at Bombay, from the 3rd May to the 3rd June, on medical certificate, in extension.

Brevet Major J. M'C. Campbell, F Battery, 14th Brigade, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H. Torkington, (D Battery, 19th Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 25th April to the 25th July on private affairs.

6th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant A. W. Whitworth, to Murree, from the 17th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant J. D. K. McCallum, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

96th Foot.—Lieutenant D. duM. Gunton, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

103rd Foot.—Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) G. E. Herne, to Calcutta, or Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, to Chuckrata, from the 15th May to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. J. W. Davies, to Rampore Haut, from the 15th May to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Ensign J. Liptrot, to Mussoorie, from the 15th May to the 15th August, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth, to Simla, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant R. J. Waller, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. Wardroper, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant C. H. St. Paul, to Cashmere, from the 30th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Wedderburn, doing general duty at Umballa, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Madras Staff Corps.—Captain C. L. Raikes, attached to the 6th Madras Native Infantry, to Bombay from the 14th February to the 13th March, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Wedderburn, doing general duty at Umballa, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Madras Staff Corps.—Captain C. L. Raikes, attached to the 6th Madras Native Infantry, to Bombay from the 14th February to the 13th March, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST JUNE.

London..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Colr Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Mula (s)	Winckler	Bussorah, May 18.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, May 29.
	Stornaway	Everett	Glasgow, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Omaha	Ballard	Liverpool.
	Childers	Williamson	Liverpool.
	Longwood	Hiscock	Liverpool.
	Ellen	Hunter	Java.
	Hera	Fox	Singapore.
	Seaforth	Woodward	Calcutta.
	China (s)	Stewart	Aden and Suez.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The ship Richard Rylands, Sheckells, for Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Neera, for Aden and Suez.
Ship Corra Linn, for Liverpool.

[REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 31st, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia," from Calcutta, anchored at 9-30 A.M.

KURRACHEE, 31st, 6-6 P.M.—Steamer "Euphrates," with Gulf

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

May 27 Silvia ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 27 Nubia (P. & O.S.) ...Woolcott ....Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May 27 Wolverein .....Munday.....Calingapatam.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 11-30 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 30th May, via Russia, 29th May.

BOMBAY, 1st, 2-45 P.M.—Right Bombay and Julgaum.

BELGAUM, 1st, 9-40 A.M.—Interruption Bangalore.

BELGAUM, 1st, 6 P.M.—Vingorla right.

BOMBAY, 1st, 4 P.M.—Interruption Bombay and Nassick.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 28th and 29th May.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th and 29th May.
From Alexandria, 29th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st May to 8 P.M. of the 1st June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 8	0 3
,, Calcutta	26 32	1 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WEATHER REPORT.

KOLAPORE, 1st, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84. Rain last night.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

15th June.
13th July.
10th August.
7th September.
5th October.
6th November.
4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *viâ* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

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May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LEASK—CORD—May 31st, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. W. Maule, Captain Wm. Leask, of ship "Slieve Bloom," to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain C. J. Cord, of ship "Palmas," all of St. John's, N. B.—No cards.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HOMER—May 26th, at Dugshai, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Homer, Chaplain of Dugshai, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869.

AMONG the seemingly unimportant matters that come to us as news from England, one little item of intelligence has caused much agitation among both Europeans and natives. Five natives of India presented themselves at the last open competition for the Covenanted Civil Service; out of these four have passed, the first three taking highly creditable places. These three are Calcutta Baboos; the fourth is a Brahman of the Bombay Presidency, a native of the little State of Sawant Waree as we are informed, and brother to the Mamlutdar of Poorundhur in the Poona Zillah. Such remarkable success of these Hindus, when pitted against the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, and struggling against many disadvantages, has attracted notice and attention everywhere. It has been hailed with exultation by the natives, who, through the medium of the vernacular press, have learned the news in far outlying towns: in the deep forests of Canara and Malabar, the grim skirts of the Ghats, and the fertile plains of the Deccan. It has been the most interesting topic of the municipal reading-rooms, now established in most market-towns; and has, perceptibly, to the writer's knowledge, increased the desire for English schools. The Educational Department cannot fail to take notice of this influence, the direct result of the superior teaching of such superior men as Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Chatfield, and others whom we could name. By all men who have risen by education, or whose philosophic insight enables them to see how education has a tendency to increase morality, material production, and religious toleration, this success of the natives must be looked upon with pleasure, not unmingled, however, with caution and anxiety. The latter feeling is uppermost in the breasts of the majority of our fellow-countrymen in this land; and perhaps with very good reason, considering that enormous interests are at stake, the security of our own rule and the well-being of the hundreds of thousands of men who are virtually under the rule of Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Land Revenue, [illegible] that it is right and politic to encourage this, as every other lofty and benevolent aim, depends upon the strength and security of our own dominion. What changes in the way of self-government may take place in some far future, after this generation shall have done its work and gone down to the grave, what new sentiments and religions may have sway, no seer can tell us. But all induction from the past and all experience of the present state of India shows what no true-hearted Briton can doubt, that the British power in this country has always been, is now, and probably ever shall be, the great source of material wealth, personal comfort and security, and intellectual light. How this fact bears upon the great social and political problem before us can be best perceived by examining the meaning attached to the expression "British power in India." By these words we do not usually imply the Secretary of State and his Council. The power of the magnates of Westminster is only known to intriguing rajas and loquacious reformers: it is only felt by the multitude when it commits occasional errors which would be gravely disastrous but for the baffling wisdom of authority here. Of late years, as is well known, one of the most trying duties of local officers has been to soften down and mitigate the harsh and absurd decrees of imperial rule. The Queen is popularly known merely as the legatee or "warisdar" of John Company; and we still have enquiries from natives as to whether she treats him with becoming courtesy and respect. But in old time the venerable Company was seldom looked upon as the actual power: he seemed to the Hindu mind a stately British jagheerdar who took surplus revenues but left his administration to his servants in India. The word "Sirkar" had, and has, a nearer and more personal meaning. It has hardly attached itself to institutions or forms of government; but in the popular conception means more and includes all. Throughout India it always implies power, but power tempered with unswerving justice and such pity as parents show their children. This same idea is found in Bengal as in Bombay; in both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces; in Native States administered by British Political Agents. Since the time of Clive, since the merchant adventurers acquired and understood the responsibilities of absolute governments, the Company and the Queen have been nobly served. For military valour and skill, in justice and love to the people, in personal bravery and honour, the two services, unrivalled elsewhere, have rivalled each other. Such qualities in the dawn of our power shone brighter by contrast with monarchs like Bajee Rao, Tippoo Sultan, and Appa Saheb of Nepanee; and their lustre was not dimmed as the people got to understand the great motives from which they sprung. There have been bad and mean men in the services—men who beat the natives, who took bribes, who tried to stamp out religions by official power, who actually cheated. But the proportion was small, and the example did not last. From being a bye-word their names passed into oblivion; while those of the greater and more illustrious have, through force of gratitude and respect, been handed down as types of character. Mountstuart Elphinstone has left his stamp on the sentiment of all the Deccan. The highest praise of a European officer which a Canarese can speak is that the officer has points of resemblance to Sir Thomas Munro. Thackeray, the Collector, who was killed at Kitoor, has left the same memory in Dharwar. Outram is not forgotten in Khandeish. Almost every local officer could furnish other instances, the same in kind if not in degree, of the multifarious force of personal honour and integrity. The natives do not understand our rigorous laws, still less the fluctuating character they share with the tides. What they do understand is the pure, prompt, and honest officer who does his duty lawfully when possible, and when a greater expediency requires, sets the laws aside to bring in justice. Will the native competition-wallah be able to do this? and ought he to be trusted with such despotic power? Have we enough sureties for his good behaviour? Will his training and disposition be the same as those of the European Civil Servants? or will his position introduce a new and detestable form of great power combined with great vice? We shall try to indicate probabilities in a future article; but no full answer can be given till experience is reaped, and this is what makes all men so anxious now.

THE "Poona Observer" says that cholera has made its appearance at Punderpoor.

CAPTAIN WARD, Deputy Commissioner, rather astonished Jubbulpore the other morning by knocking over a tiger near the tomb of the late Mr. Boddington.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India has notified that officers when ordered from one station to another for examinations for admission to the Staff Corps, shall be allowed to travel to and fro at the public expense.

UNDER instructions from the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India has notified that commanding officers of British regiments throughout India are to give the *fullest encouragement* to officers under their command to prepare themselves for the Staff Corps, and to enter as probationers; and are upon no account to put any *obstacle* in the way of their doing so. The italicized words are so printed in the general order.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has approved of the patent cork helmet, as manufactured by Messrs. Hawkes and Co., 14, Piccadilly, London, being adopted as the head dress for the General and Divisional Staff serving in the Bengal Presidency, and has expressed a desire that officers concerned will take immediate steps to procure the same. The sole ornament on the helmet will be a brass spike on the top, and a brass curb-chain pattern chin strap will be attached. As regards the description of puggery to be worn with the helmet, the Commander-in-Chief has no objection to officers commanding divisions and districts deciding upon the pattern for the officers under their command. Strict uniformity, however, as to colour, length, width and fold is to be insisted upon. Instructions have been sent to Messrs. Hawkes and Co., regarding the supply of the helmet in question.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Gordon Atkinson was enrolled an Attorney of the Madras High Court.

IT has been notified by the Government of India that shares of prize money on account of men who have proceeded to England should only be remitted to Europe by the Prize Department through the Governments of their Presidencies.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the orders of the Government of India, permitting Junior Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to take up either Bengali or Ooryah as the first language in which they must pass at the examinations for prizes in the oriental languages.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council has published the following provision of the Royal Warrant of 4th August 1865 applicable to India:—"Quarter Masters, who on being commissioned as such may be in possession of a non-commissioned officer's annuity for distinguished or meritorious service, shall, on surrendering the same, be granted a special annual allowance quivalent thereto."

HER Majesty's ship "Scylla," which lately returned from China and Japan to England, has solved a rather interesting problem in piscifacture. When the ship was docked a number of live oysters were found sticking to the bottom—oysters which Commander Steward recognised as those which are found at Amoy in China. He accordingly despatched the oysters to Mr. Frank Buckland with a suggestion that English oysters might be conveyed to Australia and elsewhere by being "caged in the run of some ship." Mr. Buckland considers Commander Stewart's idea an excellent one, and intends to try the experimont on the first opportunity. If the experiment should be successful, what is to prevent our importing English "natives" into Indian waters.—*Madras Mail.*

THE following Ordnance Department Circular, regarding the process of browning arms, has been published by order of the Commander-in-Chief in India;—

"The following extract of letter from the Chemical Examiner to Government, regarding the process of browning gun barrels, is published [illegible] used for making the browning mixture. River water may be used for washing the barrels. The process fails in the hot dry months, because the mixture on the barrels dries up before the necessary chemical changes have occurred. The prevent this more acid should not be added, but the atmosphere of the room in which the process is going on should be kept moist (by sprinkling the floor with water or by using a khus-khus tattie)."

ARTIFICIAL FUEL.

THE Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd May contains an important memorandum by Mr. Danvers on coal washing and the manufacture of artificial fuel in England and India. He shows conclusively, we think, that the use of pitch in India would be impracticable on the score of expense alone. One great source of failure in the attempts at utilising the coal dust and waste in this country, has been the want of proper machinery for the purpose. Mr. Danvers furnishes an estimate of the probable cost of the plant that would be required for the formation of a small manufactory, to turn out about a hundred tons of fuel per day. This is fifteen thousand rupees for machinery alone, in England we presume. Landed here, it would probably cost at least twenty thousand rupees. Then iron trucks, rails, and tramways would be required. The most important point of all, however, Mr. Danvers leaves undetermined. Pitch and tar being out of the question as binding substances, what is to be substituted for them? Rice water has been tried and failed, though its failure may have arisen partly from want of the necessary pressure. But is there no more efficient and less expensive substitute to be found? Is it so certain, again, that it would, under the circumstances, be less economical to convert this waste into coke?—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS MINT.

THE Madras Government two days ago received a telegram from the Duke of Argyll, notifying his approval of the proposal of the Government of India to close the Madras Mint. The Supreme Government recommended this step on the ground that the Mint has ceased to pay its expenses. How far this argument its justified, may be gathered at a glance from these figures:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	6,31,890	3,19,110
1862-63	6,93,240	2,67,730
1863-64	11,16,960	2,71,300

servants had bestirred themselves to comfort our inner man. My thoughts reverted to the time when I trusted in "Mayne Reid" and longed to "Boy hunt" or "Plant hunt;" or any hunt whatsoever, and when my longings ended tamely in Hunt the Slipper. In boyhood's sunny hours, when not "kept in" to "do an imposition," I used to indulge in imaginary expeditions against the Red Indians (three in number, not counting the baby) armed with a rifle (it would fire real caps) and a pistol (the boot-jack), and used to track them through the boundless forests (two holly bushes and a bramble in the back garden.) It used often to end disastrously in my being tomahawked (with the umbrella) and scalped (with the clothes' brush), after which I would get up and kick the red-skin.

The scene before us was strangely reminding of the old dreams, and their vain ending in pugilistic realities. It was so thoroughly gipsey-like and unreal. We were surely far away from the outer world and not within twelve miles of a large railway. It seemed as if no letters could find us out in such a far-away unconscious spot. The first sight of such a place reminds one also of the famous Russian village visited lately by a traveller. He saw great festivities and rejoicings going on in the little village among the "Urals," and on enquiring the cause of these, the bonfires, dancing, &c., was asked wonderingly if he had not heard the glorious news! What news? He thought of Italy freed, of America's just ended strife. No; they had never heard of these events. They were celebrating the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte at *Waterloo!!* The news had just reached them. I could imagine such an episode in the sleepy, quiet village before me. We raised such an unseemly activity in it. The above ideas occurred to me in a very condensed form, as we jogged into the space between the trees. My friend shouted to get breakfast ready, and went to point out a place for the tent. By the time the pegs were driven in for the erection of the centre pole, breakfast was on the table. We breakfasted under one of the trees, and made an uncommonly hearty meal. It was now nine o'clock, an early hour for breakfast to be over. By this time the tent was up and pitched, and they were moving in the furniture. In another half hour the whole camp was regularly settled, our tent carpeted and furnished, and the baths ready for us. Then the butler came up with complaints of nothing to eat. What we did shall be told another time.

A DINNER COSTING Rs. 50,000.

We hear from a friend at Allahabad, says the *Lucknow Times*, that Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co. have secured the contract for the supply of the grand dinner to be given at the coming Agra Durbar to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. This dinner, we are told, is to be given on a truly princely scale, and is to cost 50,000 rupees, and the plate to be served is to be of pure silver. Altogether the entertainment is to be on such an extensive scale as to be worthy the occasion, and something quite unprecedented in this country. Lord Mayo is determined to treat the Sailor Prince of England in a manner suitable to his rank and to cause the native Princes and nobility of India to marvel at the display of the hospitality of us Anglo-Indians.

THE EXPLANATION OF AN "ATTEMPTED MAIL ROBBERY."

A few days ago the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* reported an attempted mail robbery on the road between Jubbulpore and Saugor. One of the dak-runners with the bhangy mail was attacked by four men, whereupon the armed policeman who was escorting the mail shot one of the robbers dead. The others took to their heels at once. The dead body of the robber was brought into Jubbulpore and an investigation was to take place.

Such was the report. But the following paragraph, from a later issue of the same paper, puts the facts in a different light:—"It has, on enquiry, been discovered that the man shot by the policeman near Kuttunghee on Monday last, was not a robber, but was one of six or seven villagers who were crossing the road in search of a thief. As a high wind was blowing at the time the men did not hear the policemen and Hurkara shout to them. All of the party were armed when they approached the dak runner; who doubtless thinking discretion the better part of valour, threw down the mail bag and bolted. The policeman being left to face the (as he supposed) party of robbers, fired, shooting the man nearest him dead. The remainder bolted into the village, and it was not for some time after that the mistake was discovered."

DEATH OF SURGEON H. C. BRODRICK OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

We deeply regret (says the *Madras Mail* of Thursday last) to have to announce the death early this morning of Surgeon Henry Critchely Brodrick, M. D., L. R. C. P. E., of the Madras Army. He entered the service in 1854 and spent four years in the Hyderabad Contingent, when the out-break of the Mutiny gave him the opportunity of seeing a good deal of active service in the field. He was at first placed in medical charge of Sappers and Miners, then served with the Rajpootana Brigade of the Central India Field Force, and was present at the battle of Kotah-ka-serai and the operations before Gwalior, including the battle and capture of that city. He was then transferred to the medical charge of Mayne's Horse, and served with the Malwa field force under Major General Sir John Michel, K. C. B., and was present at the general action of Sindwallo, and the combat and pursuit of Korai. Subsequently he took the medical charge of a flying column under Major General Sir Robert Napier, and served during the operations against the rebels under Tantia Topee, Feroze Shah, and others, and was present at the combat at Nainwass, and other minor matters. For his service in the Central India campaign he received a medal and clasp. While on field service in pursuit of Tantia Topie, Dr. Brodrick suffered from an attack of sun-stroke, since which time he had very delicate health. He went home in 1866 on twenty months' leave, and on returning in February last his old friend and companion in arms—the present head of the Medical Department—bestowed upon him the acting appointment of Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, with its corresponding duties in the Medical College. In this occupation Dr. Brodrick was suddenly attacked, about a fortnight ago, with paralysis, and notwithstanding all that his medical friends and attendants could do for him, the disease proved fatal. In Dr. Brodrick, the Medical Service has lost a most genial, kind-hearted man, whose professional abilities were of the highest order. His untimely death will be much deplored by his old comrades of the Central India Horse, and others who knew him sufficiently to appreciate his many excellent qualities as a man and a physician. His remains will be interred this evening, at half-past 6, at St. Mary's Burial Ground. He was 37 years old.

A SHOCKING MURDER BY A PRIVATE.

We have already mentioned that on the 25th May the High Court at Allahabad passed sentence of death on Private Waterhouse, of H. M.'s 105th Regiment, for the murder of his comrade Taylor. The circumstances were as follows. On 29th March last, at Meerut, the prisoner and a comrade went together to the canteen to get a pot of beer. Whilst there they met the deceased, who, on being asked by the prisoner when he intended to pay back two rupees he owed him, replied "not till after our return from Landour." Nothing more seems to have been said till the prisoner, returning to his quarters with one of the witnesses, threatened that he would do Taylor "some serious injury before long." The men then went to dinner, and after dinner, at about 2 P.M., the party went out to one of the bungalows to play a game called "House," the prisoner and the deceased forming part of the same group. The prisoner left the game, and a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes afterwards was seen watching the players. Suddenly the report of a rifle startled the players, and Taylor, rising, staggered three paces, said "Oh dear!" and fell dead. The prisoner did not attempt to escape, but said "Here, I am! I don't mean to run away! Take me to the guard room. Revenge is sweet."

He was quite calm and sober when he did the deed, though he became excited afterwards. On his way to the guard room he said to the corporal,—"I took a careful aim; my aim was true; I'm sure I killed him, and now I'm a happy man!". He said on another occasion, "I could have taken two of them. I was not prevented." His general conduct seems to have been good. He was not given to drink, and was always on good terms with his comrades. There was no evidence for the defence. The verdict was "guilty," and the miserable man was sentenced to be hanged.

In summing up, the Chief Justice said he could not believe the whole case was before the Court. There must have been other reasons to account for so deliberate a murder, reasons which did not appear. On being asked if he had anything to say for himself the prisoner answered "No!"

Swallowing a Bullet.—A lad swallowed a small leaden bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it. A doctor was found, heard the dismal tale, and, with as much unconcern as he would manifest in a case of common headache, wrote the following laconic note to the lad's father:—"Sir.—Don't alarm yourself. If, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder.—Yours, &c.—P. S. Don't shoot the boy at anybody."

THE DERBY.

WINNERS OF CALCUTTA SWEEPS.

MINIATURE DERBY SWEEP.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE RUPEE.

John Wright	1st Prize	Rs. 600
J. P. Grant (Bancoorah)	2nd Prize	Rs. 250
Luckee Coomar Bose	3rd Prize	Rs. 150

METROPOLITAN DERBY SWEEP.

SUBSCRIPTION FOUR RUPEES.

Broker's Exchange Confederacy, No. 1.	1st Prize	Rs. 12,000
Sheriff and Co	2nd Prize	Rs. 3,000
C. Nithsdale	3rd Prize	Rs. 2,000

THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

SUBSCRIPTION SIXTEEN RUPEES.

Copartnership	1st Prize	Rs. 55,000
Mirzapore Confederacy	2nd Prize	Rs. 20,000
C. Ogbourne	3rd Prize	Rs. 10,000

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(Madras Athenæum and Daily News.)

The time for talk has gone, the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay must now work, and strenuously too, or they will be beaten. The first points they have to ascertain are, how many members of the Supreme Government hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, and the number of shares held by each; and how many shares are held by officers in the Finance Department. Some opinion can then be formed as to whether or not certain rumours, which have been long current, be correct. If it be really true that Government officials, holding very high appointments, and wishing to protect their property, have thrown every obstacle in the way to prevent the removal of the Agency, we can but say nothing more selfish or discreditable has ever come under our notice. We therefore call upon those shareholders in the Bombay Bank, who reside in Madras, to meet once more, ferret out these matters, and again bring the whole subject to the notice of the Secretary of State. The last dodge of the Bengalees, as in the shape of a threat, that if the Agency be withdrawn, the Bengal Bank will not hand over their account to the New Bank of Bombay, since the capital of the latter institution is but half a million sterling. Whether or not this threat be put into execution matters but little, although we beg to remind Mr. Dickson that English banks frequently have deposits to the extent of ten times their capital. If a bank with a capital of two millions is safe in receiving deposits of fifteen to twenty millions, surely the Bank of Bombay might be trusted with any amount of deposits that the Bengal Bank can give it. But the Secretary of State will doubtless see to this, when the proper time arrives. He will never permit the Bank of Bengal to keep large balances either in the hands of a mercantile firm or with an exchange bank, otherwise he would be stultifying himself, for one of the most stringent clauses in the agreement between the Government and the Presidency Banks is to the effect that they shall not deal in any way in foreign exchanges. Sir Charles Wood expressed the views of the Home Government on this point in the strongest possible language. The Bengal Bank is trespassing on the preserves of the Bombay Bank, and the latter cannot flourish as it otherwise would do, if the Bengal Agency were withdrawn. To say that the Agency does not do banking business is simply an untruth. We defy Mr. Dickson or any of his assistants and supporters to contradict our assertion that the class of business carried on in Bombay is of the most lucrative description. The Agency does not, we believe, accept deposits, for the simple reason that it does not require them, but it deals in the local exchanges, which is by far the most profitable of any business done by the Presidency Banks. The Bombay Bank would naturally obtain the profit arising from the sale of drafts on places up-country and which is now absorbed by its rival, for not content with establishing an Agency in Bombay, branches have been started in the Mofussil.

BOMBAY.

The "Indian Travellers' Guide" for June will be published this day at noon.

Small Cause Court.—The summer vacation of the Small Cause Court terminated on Monday, and the Court resumed its business yesterday.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

Export of Cotton.—An official statement shows that during April last 81,198,152 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,77,78,749, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign ports.

The Weather in Poona.—It is now almost beyond doubt that the monsoon has set in—that is to say, that the daily storms which we are now having will continue till the regular rains have reached us. At any rate vegetation accepts such as being the case, the whole neighbourhood of Poona having become covered with a brilliant verdure.—*Observer.*

Passengers for Suez.—The following is the list of passengers proceeding per s. s. *Gunga*, Captain Child, to Suez to-day:—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Major Laughton, Mr. Pheelan, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Gleig, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Mendham, Dr. Ffolliot, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Urie, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Antoniades, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Foudo, Syed Samaloodin and servant.

A Forged Cheque.—We (*Poona Observer*) hear that the Accountant General has called for an explanation from the head accountant of the Collector's office, through the Collector of Poona, of the over payment made on account of a forged cheque of rupees five thousand five hundred and seventy, supposed to be signed by Mr. Howard, the Executive Engineer, Kirkee. Of course forms must be gone through, but it seems to us that when the explanation has been given every one will be as wise as they were before.

High Schools.—It must be a source of gratification to all those who are connected with the Bombay Diocesan School to learn that our New Director of Public Instruction has recognized this institution as a High School qualified to teach up to the Matriculation Standard. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope that the same sort of encouragement will be given to the Bombay Proprietory School and some other schools both in Bombay and in the Mofussil who teach up to that standard, and who pass annually some students.—*Indu Prakash.*

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 24th May, to Saturday, 29th May, 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	1,919	4	4
House Rate	1,841	3	6
Municipal Certificate Tax	15,296	0	0
Police Rate	1,560	14	2
Lighting do	1,326	14	2
Water do	3,548	3	9
Halalcore Cess	1,136	5	0
Market Fees	1,523	10	9
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	493	11	3
Miscellaneous Fees	363	0	0
Fines and Penalties			
Total Rs.	29,010	14	2

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WIDOW.

The particulars of the approaching marriage of a Hindu widow, alluded to in the speech of Mr. Moroba Cammoba, which we published yesterday, are given in the *Hindu Reformer*:—"The bride and bridegroom, we are told, are aged respectively 16 and 24 years, both of the Chitpawan section of the Brahmin caste, and respectably born and situated. The bridegroom and the brothers of the bride (the parents on both sides, of course, keep aloof) serve as teachers in the Educational Department and bear a very good character. In other respects also the coming marriage is to be, unlike the few hasty and hole and corner apologies, we have had of the solemn ceremony, celebrated under favourable auspices. The Widow Marriage Association has undertaken the conduct of the business and it is to be carried out with due publicity and decent state. The aid and sympathy of all is invited, but no pressure is attempted to be exercised. The bride was widowed at a tender age, and her brothers have come forward in brave and fraternal pity of her forlorn condition—the bridegroom, not a widower, offers and enters into the match in spite of his father's anger. Thus it will be seen the approaching occasion, while the first of its kind on this side of India, is also one that excites interest and commands sympathy. We are glad to learn that the Widow Marriage Association has taken this opportunity to raise a general widow marriage fund from public subscriptions, part proceeds of which are to be devoted to meet certain expenses on the present occasion, while the remainder will be held in reserve for future necessities of a similar kind."

Expressing its joy at the event the *Reformer* says—"Under God's providence, the time has come, and as it approaches, the heart flutters with hope and joy, not unmingled with vague fears."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following letter, addressed to the local Government on 19th May by Mr. Collins, manager of the Indian Branch of the Reuter's Telegram Company, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"With reference to the correspondence recently published in the Bombay newspapers relative to certain private telegrams entrusted to this Company for transmission having obtained undue priority in transit through the Turkish lines in Europe, I have the honour to inform you that the Directors, upon receiving my representations in the matter, at once resolved forthwith to discontinue that branch of their business between England, India, and Ceylon, both in order to prevent a recurrence of a similar error on the part of the Turkish authorities, and more especially to set at rest any doubts which may have been entertained of the proper use by the Company of the privileges granted by the Indian and Ottoman Governments in favour of its daily public telegrams.

"Trusting that the recent failure of the Turkish officials to discriminate between public and private messages will thus be seen to have been in no way attributable (as at first supposed by Colonel Goldsmid) either to the Company or its agents in India, I have, &c.,

Henry M. Collins."

A SERIOUS CASE OF BRANDING.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, Hyderbux, a courtezan, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Chundroo *alias* Moonajan, woman, by means of fire, without grave or sudden provocation.

The prosecutrix stated—I am a prostitute and live at Candiwaree. I know the prisoner. I was living in her house along with her. About ten or twelve days ago, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner reprimanded me saying "The people are looking at you, but you don't call them, and don't earn money." She then threw me down, and took fire with a pair of tongs and applied it to my person. (It is unnecessary to give the evidence of the prosecutrix fully on this point.) I began to cry out. She pressed my throat by putting her foot on it. She then let me go. I got up. I pounded "kath," and applied it to the burns. Prisoner told me to do this. On the second or third day after I was burnt, that is on a Friday, about five o'clock in the evening, I was standing at a window, when I saw an acquaintance of mine named Nubbeebux going along the road. I showed the burns on my person to him. No one was near. I told him to go and inform the havildar. He went away. On the Sunday following, that is the Sunday before last, at five o'clock in the evening, the same man was passing along. I called to him. I entreated him to go and inform the Sircar immediately of this,—as I was suffering much. On Friday last, at 10 or 11 o'clock, there was a knock at the door. I asked "who was there." The answer was "I am Atmaram Havildar." I then opened the door. The havildar came in and he examined my person and saw the burns. I told him I had been burnt by the prisoner,—that I was thrown down, and her foot put on my throat. The prisoner told the havildar that I had disease and itch. The havildar then brought me and the prisoner here to the sahib. I showed myself to the sahib. I was kept here for the night, and in the morning I was sent to the hospital—and from there I was taken to two other places and examined. The prisoner was kept in custody, and I was kept here. No one was in the room when I was burnt. The door was shut. I could not run away as prisoner was always with me. I did not go out of of the house after I was burnt till the havildar came. No other persons were in our room, which is part of a chawl where other people live.

Nubbeebux Emambux said—I am a singer and a musician, and I live in Bhendy Bazaar. I know the prisoner Hyderbux. She is an inhabitant of my native town, Burhanpoor. I have known the prosecutrix, Moona, for the last eight or ten months, since she was brought from Hydrabad Deccan by the prisoner. I was walking along a road near Cowasjee Patel's tank, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, on Friday before last, when I saw prosecutrix sitting at a window at prisoner's house, which is on a public road. She called out to me saying, "The prisoner beats me, abuses me, and she has burnt me," and she said it would be a great favour if, for God's sake, I would report this to the police. I said I was not her master and that prisoner was her mistress. I promised, however, to do so, and went away. On Sunday I again went past the place. Prosecutrix again called out to me and asked me if I had reported the matter. I said I had not done so. She again entreated me to report it. I promised to do so and went home. For two or four days I had business at *nautches* and had no time to make the report. Two nights ago I made a report to a jemadar, at the chowkey downstairs, of the complaint made to me by the prosecutrix. The jemadar asked me to point out the house. I did so. The jemadar called out to prisoner. The prosecutrix opened the door. Prisoner was lying down. The jemadar told prisoner what the girl complained of as stated by me to him. The prisoner denied it and desired the jemadar to examine her. He did so and I saw a mark on her person. The jemadar then took the prisoner, the prosecutrix, and me to the sahib. The prosecutrix said nothing at prisoner's house to the jemadar.

After the examination of the jemadar the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE NEW SANITARIUM OF TOONGAR.

MR. HOPE'S REPORT.

To A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Officiating Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence quoted in the margin, I have the honour to report that I made my promised visit to Toongar Hill, and resided there from the 10th ultimo till the 4th instant.

The climate throughout the period of my visit was remarkably good, the nights usually absolutely cold, and the days not oppressive. The air appears to derive a special freshness and lightness from the proximity of the hill to the sea.

It will be remembered that the observations made in the monsoon of 1866 (vide Government Resolution No. 458, of February 5th, 1867), gave the total rainfall as 83·58 inches or only five more than at the Colaba Observatory. As, however, these observations are not now considered to have been very trustworthy, and the point is one of very great importance, involving the practicability of residence on the hill throughout the monsoon, I would suggest that the Medical Department should be instructed to provide at least three self-registering rain-gauges, to be fixed at the northern and southern points and in the centre of the hill, and have them examined at the close of the monsoon by some competent person.

Four new springs have been discovered, viz., the Nullee spring, not far from the Pardee (or Oomra); the Khetkee, on the western slope of the ridge; the Moroba, at the end of the ridge, near Kamun point; and the Wursa, on the east side of the ridge. I believe there must be at least a couple more between this last and the Moora spring (the third mentioned in paragraph 4 of my letter of April 30th, 1868), as also one in the north-west valley, but the local shikarees do not very willingly give information, which they believe will lead to the desertion of the hill by the wild animals, by killing which they obtain a precarious livelihood. However, the nine springs now known are ample for the present. The water is excellent, and at this time so abundant, that the Gidpanee spring alone supplied nearly 100 people during my visit. All the springs require improving by digging or blasting out reservoirs, so that the majority of the water may not percolate beneath the surface. I need scarcely add that in the event of the hill becoming fully peopled, a bund will be as much required there as at Matheran. There are great facilities for making one in the valley above the Gidpanee spring.

The forest road which is being continued from Gokhirwa to Waliw is progressing rapidly, and is to be completed before the monsoon. Above a mile of it will be available as part of the route to the foot of the hill. All that is necessary to afford a pucka-made road the whole way from the station to the foot of the hill is a branch of rather more than a mile from the forest road above referred to. I have already suggested to you, in my letter of the 12th ultimo, that a grant should be made for this from Local Funds. I may observe that the line will be of use to the timber cutters as well as the residents on the hill, and also that the benefit which the hill, if colonised, will be to the surrounding population may well justify a grant from the Local Funds.

Regarding the line of ascent, I have to report that Mr. Richmond, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has twice been over it, and suggested improvements in some parts on the trial trace made last year. The re-surveying and laying out of these has been much retarded by the illness of Mr. W. Moise, the Surveyor who laid out the trial trace, and whose great exactness and zeal render him the fittest man for the work. I have myself, however, finally located the lower and upper ends of the road, comprising a distance of upwards of two miles; the latter with the aid of Mr. Purushram Mukoondram, an overseer, whom Mr. Addis, the Local Fund Engineer, has kindly placed at my disposal for a short time, and both, being approved by Mr. Richmond, have been given to the contractors to be opened out to about six feet feet throughout. The centre portion is now being finally located under Mr. Richmond's directions by Mr. Moise, who has returned from leave.

I am glad to say that His Excellency the Governor, who paid a visit to the hill, and was, I believe, very favourably impressed with it, has arranged the Rs. 3,000 shall be placed at my disposal for the ascent. This is a most welcome addition to the small sum previously available, but I trust that it will be remembered that it cannot go very far on five miles of road, and that some further assistance will be given from the Minor Public Works grant of 1869-70. The great object at present is only to open out the new trace to six feet throughout passable for horses, and thus substitute it for the very steep and distressing zigzags now alone available.

In concluding the subject of access, I may state that even under present circumstances, the summit may be reached from the station in two hours without much difficulty, and that I have done the distance in an hour and thirty-five minutes.

The marking out of paths and building sites on the summit of the hill has been very materially impeded by the non-completion of the survey of the hill ordered last year. Mr. Dixon, the contractor, was at work at it throughout my stay, and I gradually obtained from him a complete outline of the summit, which I forward herewith, and is sufficient for present purposes. I was further much embarrassed by the Executive Engineer (Captain Maunsell) not being able, till I was on the point of leaving, to lend me an overseer, as he had promised, to supervise the cleaning of paths and marking out of sites. The want could be supplied to only a limited extent by myself and my peons.

It will be seen from the accompanying plan that a path has been made the whole length of the hill from where the line of ascent reaches the plateau to Kamun point, as also branches to Vyturna Point and the South-West Point, together with cross roads to the present zigzag, and between the first and second line of allotments. The path to the Pandoo springs has also been completed, and new paths have been made to the Pardhee, Nullee, and Gidpanee springs. About two miles and a quarter of these paths were actually completed before I left the hill, and about a mile more was in progress under Captain Maunsell's overseer, and should be ready in a few days. These paths are all in localities where they will be permanently required. Some should be opened out into roads hereafter.

The causes already referred to have prevented my doing more than indicating on the accompanying sketch, after careful study of the whole hill, the public spaces and individual lots into which it may be apportioned.

The hill consists of two portions,—the main plateau and the ridge. The former is flat, and slopes slightly towards the south and west from Vyturna Point, the highest spot on the hill. The latter is even longer than the former, but has little flat ground. It is, however, in some respects the most valuable and pleasing part of all. The gentler slopes afford a convenient extension of the confined ridge, and their lower portions may eventually furnish a fresh batch of sites, less elevated, but as airy as the rest, since the adjacent ravines appear to act as a funnel, and to draw the breezes together when none are perceptible elsewhere.

In the centre of the main plateau is a triangular space between two roads, which may be reserved for a church hereafter; at Vyturna Point, which is the most beautiful, I would keep a large circle open for the public, approached by a broad path along the eastern side; and perhaps similar provision should be made towards the south by a small branch from the main road running between Lots Nos. 1 and 39. The ravine to the north ought certainly to be the bazaar, for it is broad and tolerably flat, well sheltered, near two springs, traversed by the line of ascent from the plain, and well separated from the bungalows. The corresponding ravine to the south may be bunded up into a tank hereafter.

Upon the main plateau I have indicated 39 sites, and on the ridge 14 more. The area of these is from two to four acres, but this will not be the limit of the majority, for they are capable of considerable extension down the slope, which will no doubt be taken advantage of for stables, servants' rooms, and shady walks, when once the general allotment of sites has taken place. I would here repeat that the above number does not exhaust the hill, as there are still not only the lower grades below the ridge already referred to, but numerous knolls and spurs, as also two considerable separate hills on the line of ascent.

Should His Excellency the Governor decide on reserving a site, I would respectfully suggest that marked No. 1 as the most suitable, from its beautiful view, proximity to water, accessibility from the road, and extensive area. Lot No. 2 I have also reserved, in case it should be needed in addition.

The site No. 4 is the one which I have already solicited for myself. Government have permitted me to have two acres, but this contains only about seven on the plateau, to which must be added, for the sake of privacy and completeness, a portion of the rocky and precipitous slopes on either side. I hope that it may now be definitively assigned to me.

The allotment of the rest of the sites to the various applicants, now 47 in number, is not a very easy task. Some have thought that residents in Goozerat should have a preference, others that those who first visit the hill should be first served. Presuming, however, that date of application will be a principal criterion, I append as correct a list as I can of the applicants in order of precedence, showing also the cites desired by those who have either visited the hill, or deputed friends to choose for them. Tastes I have found so various, that for the most part there has been little clashing, but it seems a question how far those who have not as yet chosen should be allowed to supersede those who have, or how long the latter should be kept waiting for the former.

In any case I trust that the allotment may be made with the least possible delay, as some applicants are most anxious to be put in immediate possession, that they may commence building before the rains, and have the benefit of the hill this hot weather. I would respectfully suggest that either the Assistant Collector in charge of the talooka, or some other competent officer, should now reside for a couple of months on the hill to superintend the actual marking out of sites, the rise of the bazaar, &c. I shall be happy to give him any particulars regarding the former which he may desire.

I will do myself the honour of reporting at the close of the season the progress which has been made with the line of ascent, and shall be happy to look after it, if desired, until it is all opened out, after which further progress may well be left to the regular authorities.

In conclusion, I must express my obligations to the Acting Collector of Tanna, Mr. J. W. Robertson, for courtesy shown, and assistance rendered, in the somewhat anomalous position which I hold.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat.

Surat, 9th March 1868.

Through the Collector of Tanna.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR SITES ON TOONGAR HILL.

Government.
T. C. Hope, Esq.
E. H. Perciv l, Esq.
R. H. Pinhey, Esq.
D. Richmond, Esq., (vice Mr. Currey).
C. Brooke, Esq.
M. C. Cohen, Esq.
James Hastings, Esq., C. E.
F. Mathews, Esq.
H. Whyte, Esq.
A. B. Peile, Esq., (vice Messrs. Hope and Percival).
W. W. Anstell, Esq.
Geo. Taylor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
J. H. W. Davies, Esq.
[illegible]ndlebury, Esq.
[illegible]ewis, Esq
[illegible] Herring, Esq.
[illegible]-Ansell, Esq.
G. W. Elliott, Esq.
C. Adamson, Esq.
R. Manley Dixon, Esq.
Mrs. Lydia Dixon.
W. T. Bird, Esq.
Dr. S. A. DeCarvalho.
Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung.
Bhasker Bapoo Josee, Esq.
Mukoonrao Ramchundra, Esq.
Yedneshwur Bulwunt, Esq.
Hurrichundra Crishna Josee, Esq.
A. D. Carey, Esq.
Messrs. Wedderburn and Bell.
John O'Connell, Esq.
W. H. Hamilton, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq., C. E.
Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Maneckjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Purushram Mukoondram, Esq.
The Dowager Lady Jeejeebhoy.
H. H. Grundow Tippett, Esq.
N. B. Beyts, Esq.
F. Birkbeck, Esq.

[Seven sites are reserved for His Excellency the Governor.]

LETTER FROM MR. BELLASIS TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, Mr. Hope's report on the new sanitarium of Toongar, near Bassein, with a sketch map and other papers.

I have issued the following instructions to the Collector of Tanna, which, I trust, will be approved:—

"1. I have to request that you will make the allotments of the sites according to priority of application, as shown in Mr. Hope's statement, site No. 4 being allotted to Mr. Hope, under Government resolution as per margin.

"2. As His Excellency the Governor has expressed a wish to have a site reserved for him at the Vyturna Point, I request that sites Nos. 24 to 30, inclusive, be set apart for His Excellency. I also desire that the branch road leading from the mainroad to Vyturna Point be kept as a private road.

"3. Sites Nos. 1 and 2 should also be reserved for Government use, and the triangular open space be kept as the site for a church.

"4. The ground marked 'Bazaar Ravine' would seem to be windward of some of the best sites on the hill, including the Vyturna Point. If this be the case it is objectionable, and I would leave it to you to select a site for the bazaar to the leeward, with due regard to acknowledged sanitary principles.

"5. The allottees may have leases granted them similar to those of Matheran, ground rent being charged at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre for the present."

Adverting to the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Hope's report, I request that instructions may be issued to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to forward in charge of a qualified subordinate, three self-registering rain guages to be fixed at the places therein noted, for careful registration of the rainfall during the whole of the ensuing monsoon, as it is very important to ascertain whether residents could live on the hill all round the year.

The water supply seems ample for present wants, and the manner in which it might be increased by bunding, &c., can well lie over for future consideration. The matter which calls for immediate action is the making a good road from Bassein railway road station to the foot of the hill, and therefrom an incline road up to the top. If therefore Government are earnestly desirous to give Toongar a fair trial, funds for the completion of this road are required to be provided from imperial funds, as I agree with the Collector, Mr. Robertson, in thinking that it is not right to appropriate local funds on a sanitarium which, if a success, will be chiefly frequented by residents of Bombay.

The whole length of the road from the Bassein road station to the top of the hill is about eight miles. From the station to Waliw by Gokhirwa, there is a good practicable road already in existence. There thus remains a little more than a mile to the foot of the hill, and the distance thence up the hill, by Mr. Hope's new trace, to be made, and it is a great pity that these wanting links should not be carried out. Mr. D. Richmond, C. E., of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, having twice gone over this trace, all that is required in the way of professional advice has been obtained. If, then, Rs. 10,000 from the imperial funds were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Tanna, he would, with the assistance of Mr. Richmond and the Local Fund Engineer, be able to do all that was required to render the hill easily accessible. I have therefore to request the sanction of Government to that amount. This course will save much delay. If matters are postponed till after the monsoon, no trace of the "trace" will be left, and all Mr. Hope's trouble will probably be lost.

I would suggest that the thanks of Government be given to Mr. Hope, for the trouble and interest he has taken in developing the capabilities of Toongar as a sanitarium, and that these papers be placed on the editors' table for general information.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. F. Bellasis,
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Matheran, 23rd April, 1869.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May, 1869.

The Revenue Commissioner's instructions to the Collector as to the allotment of sistes are approved.

The Inspector General Medical Department will be requested to arrange for the measurement of the rainfall during the approaching monsoon in the manner suggested by the Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his letter.

The construction of a good bridle road is obviously the first step to be taken. This is not a charge that could, with any show of fairness, be imposed on the "local funds" of the district.

Mr. Hope has already been promised Rs. 3,000, and another Rs. 2,000 may be granted to him, making in all a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be defrayed out of the 1 per cent. income-tax balance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers explain the mystery of the stoppage of the works at the new University Buildings on the Esplanade, which were progressing at a rate altogether unprecedented? When you come to consider that they were only commenced some two months ago, you will be of my opinion as to their progress.—Yours, &c.,

1st June. OBSERVER.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to inform you that there is a misstatement in a paragraph in your paper of the 28th May last, regarding Dr. J. G. DaCunha, who is said to be a graduate of the Grant Medical College, when he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Licentiate in Midwifery.—Yours, &c., M.

1st June.

A NEW THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with extreme regret in your journal of to-day, "An Observer's" queer suggestion as to the erection of a new theatre near the Parell Road. I cannot conceive what motive led him to think as he does upon the subject. Your correspondent seems to have no idea of the enormous distance between Parell and Malabar Hill and the Fort. I think no place is better adapted than the Esplanade for the erection of a

31st May. THEATRE-HOUSE.

NON-COMBATANTS AND THE ABYSSINIAN BATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There was a scrap of intelligence in your issue of the 27th instant stating that the issue of medals for the late Abyssinian expedition being confined to the combatants only of the expedition, the unfortunate clerks, overseers, and inspectors connected therewith are to be debarred the privilege of being decorated with a medal. I presume that this ruling will be brought to bear likewise when the issue of batta has been decided on. Now, Mr. Editor, I beg in my own name, and in those of about hundred more, to note a few facts.

The Commissariat Department has been considered at all times and in every campaign to be the chief prop of an army, particularly that of an invading one, and I am not saying too much when I observe that, without the valuable services rendered by such men as clerks, overseers, and inspectors the excellent working of the department in the late expedition would have resulted far differently.

I cannot understand why any difference whatever should be manifested between combatants and non-combatants respecting the medal. Perhaps a line of demarcation may be drawn, but as regards the batta I consider that the non-combatants are as much entitled to it and in many cases more so than combatants. For instance, we had to partake in all the trials, privations, and vicissitudes of that most trying march.

We marched along most cheerfully with the soldiers, shoulder to shoulder, and in some cases carried our own bedding and cooking utensils, arrived at our camp after perhaps about 20 or 24 hours' march perfectly drenched on the road, and jolly well pelted with hail-stones into the bargain, and on arriving at camp had to pitch our own tents, cook our own food, and then, instead of going to bed after a good dinner and a couple of pegs like the combatants, we were *obliged to go to our office tent and work there till 2 or 3 A.M.*, leaving us but a couple of hours for rest, as we were to be up at day-break, strike our tents and march away once more with the advancing column. All this can be certified to by superior authority. Colonel Mignon has witnessed all this, and many a time in passing us on the road he has cheered us up with a smile and a few kind words. But while we were marching on to Magdala and enjoying the salubrious climate of Upper Abyssinia, our fellow workers at Zoolla were not employed in a less distressful manner. They, poor fellows, were located at Zoolla, decidedly the hottest and dirtiest place I have ever been in, running about all day in the sun, landing and arranging the various stores, without being able to procure even a glass of cold water to moisten their parched lips. I could enumerate a thousand more instances of the great many trials we had to endure, and many of us scarcely qualified, either by nature or habit, for such a mode of life.

We therefore beg, Sir, that you will be kind enough to let our case be known. I feel and know the many shortcomings of this attempt to lay our claims before the public, but I hope sincerely that it may catch the eye of our most worthy Commander-in-Chief, and the father, as we term him, of the Commissariat Department, I mean Colonel Lucas, who has just returned from England.

I understand that an appeal was made by this unfortunate branch of the expedition to Lord Napier of Magdala immediately after his return from England, but no reply has yet been received, and those of a sanguine temperament

BETTING MEN.

The police authorities at Sheffield are making a raid upon the keepers of betting houses in that town, and on May 6th, four of them were brought before the magistrates. They were defended by Mr. Barker, barrister. Mr. Vernon Blackburn, instructed by the Town Clerk, appeared in support of the informations. The first case heard was that of a tobacconist named Freeman, against whom there were three informations. It was proved by two police officers that acting on the authority of the chief constable, they went to Freeman's shop, and entered a room at the back. Freeman was standing inside a kind of desk, which was separated from the rest of the room by some curtains. The officers asked him what he was laying against certain horses which they named, and on his telling them they made bets with him. Subsequently, one of the horses they backed proved to be a winner, and on going to Freeman's they received their winnings. None of the facts were disputed, but Mr. Barker contended that as no betting-lists were exhibited in the defendant's window what had been done by him did not come within what was contemplated by the Act. Betting of itself, he said, was not an offence, and that was all the defendant had done. The Bench overruled this objection, and fined the defendant £50 and full costs in the first case, and £5 and costs in the two others. The next case was that of James Hoylend, also a tobacconist, living in Waingate. There were two informations against him, and the evidence was of a precisely similar character to that given in the previous case. The Bench inflicted a fine of £50 and costs upon the first information, and 5 lb. upon the second. James Nixon, landlord of the Bull and Mouth, Waingate, was the next defendant. Mr. Barker endeavoured to show that there was a good deal of difference between this and the other cases, as Nixon kept a well-established public-house, that he held out no inducements to people to bet, and that his clients were only those who were in the habit of going to his house and of backing horses. The Bench thought this case was worse than the others, as Nixon was in a different position to the rest of the defendants, and they inflicted a penalty of £100 and the full costs. The ex-Mayor (Mr. J. Webster), who was one of the magistrates, said if he could have had his way he would have sentenced each of the defendants to six months' imprisonment. The charge against the fourth defendant was withdrawn on his paying a nominal penalty and the costs.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF THE ENGLISH JOINT STOCK BANK.

Considerable commotion was created on the morning of May 7 in City circles by a report that several directors of the English Joint Stock Bank, which succumbed during the panic of 1866, were to be included in the charge against Mr. Finney, the late manager of that company, and this report proved to be correct.

The Lord Mayor took his seat on the bench at the Mansion House soon after eleven o'clock, and the defendants surrendered to answer the charge. They were Mr. Samuel Greenaway Finney, the late manager of the English Joint-Stock Bank, who has already undergone two examinations; Mr. James Abbiss, formerly an alderman of the City of London; Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, and Mr. Charles Edward Mangles.

The charge against them was that of misdemeanour, the specific offence imputed being the making of improper entries in the books of the bank, the publication of false balance-sheets, and conspiracy to defraud the shareholders.

Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Mullens defended Mr. Abbiss; Mr. Poland, and Mr. Ormerod, barristers, appeared for Captain Mangles; Mr. Metcalfe for Mr. Bradshaw; and Mr. Littler and Mr. Straight were instructed to defend Mr. Finney.

Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said the prosecutor was Mr. Lambert, one of the shareholders of the bank, and the charge against the defendants was one of a serious character, and if proved against them they had been guilty of a very serious misdemeanour. Mr. Mangles, Mr. Abbiss, and Mr. Bradshaw were from the earliest period directors of the English Joint-Stock Bank, and were gentlemen of very high position in the City of London, whom one would not expect to have been charged with an offence of this character. They were charged with conspiracy to defraud the shareholders and creditors of the bank by issuing false balance-sheets and reports, and they were further charged with conspiring to purchase shares of the bank with the bank's money, contrary to the articles of association; but before stating the facts with reference to these matters, he wished to call attention to the position occupied by the defendants. They were adepts in directorship, and unless they wilfully shut their eyes they must have been fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the bank. Mr. Abbiss, besides being a director of the English Joint-Stock Bank, was a director of the General Insurance Company, a director of the South of England Oyster Company, and the chairman of another company; Mr. Bradshaw was also a director of other companies and among the companies with which Mr. Mangles was connected as a director were the London and Blackwall Railway Company, the English and Foreign Credit Company, the Exeter and Tiverton Railway Company, the Transatlantic Steamship Company, &c., and he was also chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and of the London and South Western Railway Company.

(Left speaking.)

EMIGRATION OF UNEMPLOYED GOVERNMENT WORKMEN TO CANADA.

Her Majesty's screw troop-ship *Serapis*, Capt. J. Scady, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, May 1, at noon, with military and naval passengers and emigrants on board for Canada, as follows:—Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Murray, Lieut. French and Mrs. French. Royal Engineers.—Col. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Martindale and Mrs. Martindale, and Lieut. Robinson. 29th Infantry.—Capt. Douglas and Lieut. Claremont. 53rd Infantry.—Ensigns Westly, Burnistall, Smith, and Hall. 1st Battalion 60th.—Lieut. Price and Mrs. Price, Ensigns Burnett and Riddell. 69th Regiment.—Lieuts. Dawson, Mansford, and French. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Somerset and Ensign Bagot. Canadian Rifles—Capt. Morris and Ensign Munro. Deputy Inspect.-Gen. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. Yeatman, R. N., to join Her Majesty's gunboat Minstrel as Commander; 4 men Royal Engineers; 1 sergeant 78th Regiment, 5 men 100th Regiment, 1 man 69th Regiment, 6 pensioners, 3 disposable men, 13 women, and 42 children; 63 naval supernumeraries for passage to Plymouth Sound. The emigrant discharged Government workmen on board, with their families, comprised a total of 776 souls, of whom 244 were married, 387 were single men, 39 single women, 90 boys, 91 girls, 11 male infants, and 14 female infants. The British and Foreign Bible Society sent on board a large quantity of books, as a gift to the emigrants on their leaving England, as did also the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The honorary secretary of the "British and Colonial Emigration Fund" (late East End of London), Mr. J. Standish Haly, with several of the members of the committee, was on board the *Serapis* superintending the embarkation of the emigrants, and, after all had been embarked, the First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Colpoys Dacres, K.C.B., went on board and made a personal inspection of the ship as regarded the particular location of the emigrants, and on leaving expressed his entire satisfaction with all that had been done for their transport and comfort across the Atlantic. With regard to the measures taken to provide for this exodus of unemployed Government workmen to Canada, there appears to be some slight, yet not unimportant misconception generally entertained. The main facts seem to be that the Admiralty had determined to send the large screw troop-ships *Crocodile* and *Serapis* out to Canada empty, to bring home troops from that colony to England. In deference to an expressed wish of the House of Commons they announced that workmen discharged from the dockyards and other Government establishments could, under certain conditions, be allowed to take a passage on board to Canada. The sum of £2 5s. per head, per statute adult, was, however, to be paid to the Treasury for their transport, payment for rations, and certain payments contingent upon landing. Now this £2 5s. per statute adult has, in fact, been paid by the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund in all cases. The local assistance given at Portsmouth—liberal though it was—related chiefly to the personal comfort of the emigrants during their voyage, and was not a payment to the Admiralty for the rations of the emigrants between England and Canada. The Admiralty insist also upon the payment from private sources of the sum of "30s." per adult simply for rations. The committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund has done wonders in assisting distressed mechanics to emigrate to America from the banks of the Thames as well as from the Government docks, but we are sorry to learn that its resources are now well-nigh, if not quite, exhausted. A meeting to consider the present state of the Emigration Fund finances and to appeal for support from the public was held at the Mansion-house on May 4.

The United States Government lately brought a suit at equity against Mr. Colin J. M'Rae, who during the civil war, was the agent in England of the Confederate government, to account for large quantities of goods and money alleged to be in his possession when the war terminated. Mr. M'Rae contested his liability, and denied that he had received anything to which the United States could lay claim. Vice-Chancellor James, on May 6, decided that as there was no evidence to show that any money or goods of the plaintiffs had come into the hands of the defendant, and as the equity of their plea had altogether failed, the bill must be dismissed with costs.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

☞ They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of Judges of the Profession to which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,

Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D.,

Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. Frederick Mason.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

James Tunstall, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

Thomas Gill, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

John Hunt, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. Gowan,

Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.

William Hanks.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

John Chilbourn.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

John Walter.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.

Gustavus Gidley.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

Henry Hutchings, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.

John B. Gill, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. Heritage, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

Edward Kelly, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

James Parett.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. Edward Sibbett, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 14, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. Astley, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.

Henry Coleman.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them.

Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.

Edward Knocker.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1863.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the near-sighted and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses, I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

John Greyling, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.

G. Shakspear, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1863.

Dear Sir,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. James Kelcey.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 25, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. Scott Gibb.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

Have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. Waterworth, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. Davids.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

Francis W. St. Barbe.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.

J. W. Spencer.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

John Harding, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, Adelphi Hotel, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares..... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/2 do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" demand	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	
On Paris do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-Agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" in India.—The British Bank of Commerce.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4	do. 1/11⅛	"
3	do. 1/11⅛	"
2	do. 1/11⅛	"
1	do. 1/11	"
On demand	1/10⅞	"
On Scotland	1/10⅞	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees for remitted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Edward Morriss, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund ..... £ 41,000

Head Office.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Circular Notes.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.	
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, ⅜ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agent for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.]

Bombay, 5th February 1869.

JUST RECEIVED,

At Reduced Prices,

Best Carte de Visite Albums, of sizes.
Do. Albums for Pasting Pictures, of all sizes.
Solid Sketch Books and Blocks, of sizes (De La Rue's).
Letter Clips—Letter and Foolscap size.
Hand Clips, of all sizes.
Best Metallic Measuring Tapes, 30, 50, 66, and 100 feet (Chesterman's).

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

FOR SALE, at English cost, 8 annas per shilling.

A large and choice collection of the following Pianoforte Music,
Songs,
Dance Music,
Pieces,
Operatic pieces.

10 per cent will be allowed if taken over 10 Rs., and for cash only.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of Saddlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicestersquare, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles, with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A handsome second-hand serviceable Mail Phaeton, converting a waggonette at pleasure, with leathered shades for monsoon (having concealed steps for Ladies), with lamps, pole, and shafts, by William King, of London.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

A handsome palanquin-shaped single horse Office Shigram, painted dark green and lined to match, with best lamps. Purchaser shall have guarantee of the works.

Also a few other carriages of different kinds, &c., &c.

Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Baxter.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of Bomanjee Dossabhoy, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first-rate turn out for sale.

The property of J. Jefferson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A first-class miniature brougham, by Black and Son with a pair of high caste, fast trotting, chesnut and grey Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted double harness.

The above to be sold together or separately and to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.

The above to be sold together or separately.

A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham by Windover.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with amps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand light dog-cart with umbrella.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

A second-hand handsome Cab.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome boat-shaped four-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

3 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

3 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
31st May, 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

Revenue—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

Two Millions One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Bombay Branch.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon. ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel M'Culloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

Bankers—The New Bank of B